Annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay 1927

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BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE:
Bombay, 18th June 1928.

From

W. DILLON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Acting Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Factories Act in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Factories Report for the year 1927.

2. The net increase of 74 in the number of factories subject to the provisions of the Factories Act is normal. The increase is mainly due to the erection of new ginning and pressing factories particularly in the area served by the Nira Canal and to the registration of a number of small factories employing about 20 persons.

3. The number of operatives employed shows little variation from the previous year. The decrease in the number of women is due to diminishing activity in the cotton ginning and pressing industry. The reduction in the number of children is due to the increased vigilance of the officers of the Factory Department and the salutory effect of the prosecutions instituted last year and the care taken by the Certifying Surgeon at Ahmedabad to prevent double certification.

4. There is again a large increase in the number of accidents but a large number of these are due to the liberality of the Railway Companies in reporting minor accidents.

It is satisfactory to note that the safety posters prepared for the use of the Engineering Shops of railways have been well

received and that the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association have recognised the value of posters as an aid in the reduction of accidents.

5. A very satisfactory feature of the year is the advance that has been made in the provision of comfortable working conditions in textile factories, particularly in Ahmedabad, where several mills have instituted special humidifying, cooling and ventilating plants in their weaving sheds and spinning departments.

6. The number of inspections during the year is satisfactory. The Department has worked well and continued to maintain a high state of efficiency under the skilful guidance of the Chief Inspector, Mr. T. W. Johnstone.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. DILLON,

Acting Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911 (XII OF 1911), AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED, IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1927

I—Factories and their Inspections

1. The number of factories subject to control by the Factories Act increased from 1,522 to 1,596. The net increase was due to the addition of 99 new factories, the separation of 15 gins and presses into separate concerns and the removal of 40 factories from the Register.

The concerns added to the Register were located as follows :—

	Number of Factories	
Bombay City	... 16	Two wood works, two engineering works, one colour mixing factory, four printing presses, one railway works, one municipal pumping and compressor station, one artificial silk winding factory, one electric bulb repairing factory, two stone crushing factories and one cotton cleaning factory.
Bombay Suburban	... 1	One reinforced cement pipe factory.
Kolaba	... 1	One engineering works.
Nasik	... 3	Two Government saw mills and one ginning factory.
Ahmednagar	... 12	Nine gur factories and three ginning factories.
Poona	... 2	One engineering works and one ginning factory.
Sholapur	... 7	One cotton mill, one dye works and five ginning and pressing factories.
Bijapur	... 8	Eight ginning and pressing factories.
Belgaum	... 8	Eight ginning and pressing factories.
Dharwar	... 14	Fourteen ginning and pressing factories.
East Khandesh	... 6	One engineering works and five ginning and pressing factories.

		Number of Factories	
West Khandesh	...	3	One cotton mill, one oil mill and one ginning factory.
Ahmedabad	...	9	Two cotton mills, one dye works, one electric generating station, one water pumping station, one drainage pumping station and three ginning and pressing factories.
Kaira	...	2	One match factory and one pressing factory.
Broach	...	2	One silk weaving factory and one ginning factory.
Surat	...	1	One ginning factory.
Karachi	..	1	One brass works.
Hyderabad	...	2	Two rice factories.
Thar and Parkar	...	2	Two ginning factories.
Nawabshah	...	2	Two ginning and pressing factories.
Sukkur	...	1	One flour mill.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	One rice factory.
Larkana	...	10	Ten rice factories.
		114	

Those removed were located as under :—

		Number of factories	
Bombay City	...	19	Six engineering works, three printing presses, one foundry, one electric generating station, one cotton cleaning factory, one oil mill, one match factory, four film factories and one colour mixing factory.
Bombay Suburban	...	2	One dye works and one silver dust refining factory.
Thana	...	1	One rice factory.
Ahmednagar	...	3	Three ginning and pressing factories.
Poona	...	1	One printing press.
Sholapur	...	1	One ginning factory.
East Khandesh	...	2	One railway works and one cotton pressing factory.

		Number of Factories	
West Khandesh	...	1	One engineering works.
Panch Mahals	...	2	Two ginning factories.
Surat	...	4	Three cotton mills and one ginning factory.
Karachi	...	2	One railway works and one flour mill.
Sukkur	...	2	Two rice factories.
		40	

The increase in the number of factories was mainly due to the erection of new ginning and pressing factories particularly in the area opened up by the Nira Canal and to the registration of a number of small factories employing about 20 persons. The extended definition of manufacturing process by the amendments in 1926 led to the registration of three municipal concerns. The factories on the border line of the legal definition of a factory have always given trouble and registration has seldom been voluntary. Frequent visits have been necessary to establish their amenability to the Act and the attitude of a number of small owners is more or less reflected by that of a few who deliberately reduced their employees to nineteen to evade the Law. Such concerns are carefully watched. The prosecution and fine of one occupier should result in more voluntary registration on the part of the others. A slight extension of trade activities would bring a number of small concerns under the Act which should, it is thought, definitely include concerns where the owners have deliberately reduced the number of employees to evade registration and have directly penalised the employees in the process. The Factories Act is based on a 60 hour week and a weekly rest day. By extending the hours of work or by working seven days a week it is possible to obtain as much production with 19 persons as with 20 or more working according to legal requirements. The former factory is outside the scope of the Law while the latter is within it.

2. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,426 as compared with 1,398 last year. Of the working factories, 678 were perennial and 748 seasonal concerns. 217 of the perennial and 658 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

3. The number of operatives employed in all industries as ascertained from the annual returns submitted was 3,81,868 as compared with 3,82,255 in 1926. The figures are not strictly comparable inasmuch as 67 small factories did not submit information last year whereas this year such defaulting factories have been reduced to 19. There is thus a slightly larger decrease in nominal employment than that reflected in the above figures. On the other hand, the development in the bleaching and dyeing industry in the

Ahmedabad mills has led to the employment of some 2,000 persons engaged on hand processes and employed by contractors on mill premises and generally not included in the figures supplied by mill managers. The number employed in cotton mills was 2,45,509 as compared with 2,45,122 in the previous year. The actual increase has however been unevenly distributed. The returns showed that employment in the Bombay mills decreased from 1,48,254 to 1,45,005 although the change of the agency of one mill prevented figures being supplied. Approximately 885 should be added to the Bombay figures owing to this cause. Despite this however, there was an actual decrease of 2,364. Ahmedabad on the other hand increase from 57,723 to 59,716 while the opening of mills in Khandesh and Sholapur added to employment in the textile industry.

The number of operatives in the ginning and pressing industry decreased from 47,457 to 46,535. The actual decrease was slightly larger than this owing to the cause previously mentioned and was due to a poor crop in several areas.

The match industry employed over 300 more persons in the factories, but, in addition, approximately 2,000 persons found employment outside the factories in the Bombay Suburban area in the manufacture of boxes with materials supplied by the factories. Practically 80 per cent. of the 7,363 persons employed in the factories of this industry are engaged in concerns situated in the Bombay Suburban area. The development of the match industry has led to the growth of a fairly large subsidiary cottage industry whereby a large number of persons are engaged in remunerative work particularly suited to them since they can combine industry with slackness in agricultural operations.

4. Of the 678 perennial factories, 70 were inspected once, 191 twice, 153 thrice and 259 more than thrice. Five were uninspected. Of the 748 seasonal factories, 296 were inspected once, 301 twice, 121 thrice and 23 more than thrice while 7 were uninspected. These inspections were made by the full-time staff assisted by the *ex-officio* Inspectors. No effort is spared by the full-time staff to inspect every factory according to the Rules. The uninspected factories were less than one per cent. of the total. Owing to registration late in the year and the vagaries of the cotton seasonal industry a few uninspected concerns are inevitable. In addition to these inspections, the full-time staff paid 2,389 special visits to enquire into accidents and to ascertain that the specified hours of employment and the weekly holiday were observed.

5. *Staff.*—There was no change in the full-time staff or in the spheres of action of the Certifying Surgeons and the Public Health Officers or of the arrangements for the certification of children.

II—Sanitation

6. Inspectors and the Certifying Surgeons, who have been granted powers under the health and sanitary sections of the Act,

report a general improvement due to their past efforts, and to more attention having been paid to the usually difficult problem of maintaining decent sanitary conditions with often a lack of the necessary facilities combined with ignorance and indifference on the part of the employees. In Ahmedabad a number of managers deserve credit for maintaining a fair standard notwithstanding difficulties with sweepers and the absence of a water borne sewage disposal system in the greater portion of the mill area. An extension of the Municipal drainage in this City would be of immense benefit to the mills and would also enable them to dispose of their trade waste in a more satisfactory manner than at present. The bleaching and dyeing industry has rapidly developed in Ahmedabad in the last few years. A large amount is done in the Sabarmati river bed and, if this is prevented, it will add to the difficulties of the mills. A few factories in Bombay have agreed to convert their latrines from the primitive basket system to modern flushing ones and a steady improvement in the conditions in small factories, where the latrines are shared with the occupants of neighbouring chawls, has been effected. The Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has been particularly thorough in the attention he has given to secure a passable standard in the factories of that City.

The statutory lime washing of factories has been effected without difficulty. An improvement in this respect has been recorded from the Sind rice factories.

III—Ventilation

7. During the year a greater advance in the provision of comfortable working conditions in textile factories has been made than in any previous year in the history of the Department. Particularly has this been the case in Ahmedabad, where, in the weaving department of mills, working conditions have been very trying. It is hoped that by the end of the present year nine mills there will have installed special humidifying, cooling and ventilating plants in their weaving sheds and three in their spinning departments. In addition, fourteen other weaving sheds will have improved their gutter systems with increased ventilation. The new mills being erected in Ahmedabad will be satisfactorily ventilated, cooled and humidified on modern lines. By the end of this year, 33 mills will have either more efficient plant than formerly or have experimental plant under test. At last Ahmedabad has generally recognised the need of efficient ventilating and cooling arrangements to neutralise the trying climatic conditions of that centre which result in unduly high temperatures and low cooling powers in the departments. It is thought that the Agents in Ahmedabad now realise that improvements are necessary to secure a more contented labour force and it seems to have been abundantly demonstrated that an outlay on efficient ventilation combined with cooling is reflected in increased production. In this connection it is worth recording that in one weaving shed an increased production of 4·6 per cent. was solely attributed to the improvement in working conditions

consequent on the improvement in the ventilating arrangements. The Agent reported that whereas in one of his sheds the production was constantly lower than in the other, it has, since the installation of the ventilating and cooling plant, been consistently higher. A second mill reported an increase of practically 9 per cent. in the weaving production after a similar installation. A third Agent has been so impressed with the results obtained in his weaving shed by increased production which benefits him and his employees alike, that he is contemplating ventilating and cooling his spinning departments on modern lines. The writer was considerably impressed with the change in a number of Ahmedabad mills effected by the adoption of decent ventilating and cooling systems. The usual practice of slacking for several hours of the day has been almost stopped. Operatives pay much closer attention to work, earn more, and are certainly more contented.

The mills in Sholapur have installed several special ventilating, cooling and humidifying plants that have almost revolutionized the working conditions from the point of view of comfort. Plants suitable for the hot and dry climates of Ahmedabad and Sholapur will not be so effective in Bombay. Two mills have however recently adopted somewhat similar systems. It is hoped to effect material improvements in weaving sheds in Bombay by means of air movement created by fans attached to looms and several managers are experimenting with these.

The maintenance of hygrometers and the recording of dry and wet bulb temperatures under the recent Rules have considerably improved.

The Government of India postponed for a year the Report on a standard of atmospheric conditions based on the cooling power of the air as measured by the wet kata thermometer. Since the Report from this Department was ready, it was felt that to sustain interest, and to create fresh interest, it was advisable to issue a pamphlet summing up the experimental work undertaken in recent years. The Local Government agreed to this and to copies being issued gratis to agents, managers, etc.

Considerable assistance has been willingly and freely rendered to this Department by mill managers in the above direction, while the attitude of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, towards questions affecting the conditions of labour and safety both as governed by the Factories Act and in matters unconnected with specific Rules has been consistently helpful.

Several mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay have reorganised machinery and have cut out a number of machines. This results in easier work and in a slight reduction of atmospheric temperature. More attention could, with advantage, be paid to the regulation of the heating methods in textile mills. There is often a tendency to overdo this and in a number of spinning mills the departmental humidity suffers during the day. It is thought that the interests of the employee and the manufacturer are identical in curtailing

the use of steam for heating purposes as the following will illustrate :—

A Bombay mill agreed to stop the admission of heating steam on March 1st. The usual practice was to heat up between 6 and 8 a.m. The average external temperature in February was 78·1° and in March 83°. The average spinning room temperature was 92·5° in February and 92·4° in March. An increase of 4·9° in the average external temperature in March was therefore accompanied by a drop of 0·1° in the internal temperature. The relative humidity in the spinning department in February was 39·7 per cent. as compared with 47 per cent. in March. Although the whole of this difference could not be attributed to curtailment in the use of heating steam, it is clear that what is gained from the manufacturing point in the first hours of the day is often more than lost during the remainder of the day.

Natural ventilation in a number of small factories has been improved, while, under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act which provides for the sanction of plans by the Factory Inspector before new ginning factories may be erected, advantage has been taken to ensure that such concerns are adequately ventilated.

The mechanical removal of dust in a number of operations in factories has been effected and in one dye mixing concern where it was difficult to apply remedial measures owing to lack of space, a solution has been reached by the transference of the factory to another site and the installation of exhaust plant to remove the dust. The firm also agreed to provide cloak room and washing accommodation so essential in a factory of this nature.

IV—Wages and strikes

8. Wages generally remained steady throughout the year. The most important strikes occurred in two Bombay mills controlled by a large firm of managing agents. An attempt was made to introduce the recommendations of the Tariff Board respecting an increase in efficiency as an alternative to a reduction in wages. In at least one of the mills every effort was made by the management to secure efficiency. Machinery was re-organised and to a great extent replaced. Its layout was also improved. Weavers were required to work three looms instead of two, but every facility was given them. Larger pirns were provided for the shuttles to cut down labour involved in shuttling. Improved methods of handling the cloth and giving out work were adopted and it is doubtful whether the weavers had, owing to the improvements effected, actually more work to do on three looms than on two under former conditions. The arrangements benefited the employer and the employee alike. Working costs were reduced but the employee received better wages. The strikes, which lasted throughout August, ended in favour of the employers. The system was extended to other mills under the same Agents but was followed in the early part of this year by a strike in all their mills to be again followed by the surrender of the employees.

V—Employment of Women and Children

9. The following table gives particulars of employment under the above head : —

Year	Women			Children		
	Bombay	Mofussil	Total	Bombay	Mofussil	Total
1923 ...	31,602	37,854	69,456	903	10,508	11,411
1924 ...	32,990	39,689	72,679	836	8,943	9,779
1925 ...	34,510	43,114	77,624	592	7,868	8,460
1926 ...	35,752	45,752	81,104	306	6,772	7,078
1927 ...	34,571	45,584	80,155	164	6,158	6,322

Women formed 20·9 per cent. of the factory population and showed a slight decrease from the ratio, *viz.*, 21·2 per cent. in the previous year. This decrease is due to diminished activity in the cotton ginning and pressing industry in which a relatively high proportion are employed.

The number of children employed again showed a decrease since about 750 fewer children were employed. The prosecutions instituted last year in Ahmedabad against the parents and guardians of children for allowing them to work in two factories appear to have had a beneficial result since no such case was detected during the year. Ten factories were however prosecuted for irregularities with respect to the employment of children and 43 convictions secured. Eight were also prosecuted for offences relating to the employment of women and 82 convictions resulted. The large number of surprise visits paid by the staff in the outlying districts in the last few years, and the prosecutions that have followed, have resulted in a much closer regard for the Law particularly with respect to the employment of women and children. In Sind and Khandesh particularly, former methods of working have been changed. In several former bad ginning centres prosecutions have been followed by a mutual agreement of the owners not to infringe the provisions of the Factories Act with respect to the employment of women. Any owner breaking the Law in this respect obtains an economic advantage over his competitors. The position of ginning factory owners is often a difficult one owing to the vagaries of the cotton season. They are also subject to pressure from the owners of the cotton desirous of obtaining the full advantage of market fluctuations. Their unwritten agreements, that have directly followed departmental action, are therefore welcomed. Several surprise visits to large centres where prosecutions were instituted last year failed to reveal any irregularities. The Act of 1922 in prohibiting the employment of women before or after definite times considerably affected the cotton ginning industry. A definite batch system of working was proposed to the owners in Pachora, that allowed a 12 hour working day with a definite stoppage of one hour during the day. It was accepted by them and has become known as the "Pachora" system. It has been largely

copied in Khandesh and the surrounding areas. Under this system women actually work only nine hours a day. The Inspector has reported the appreciation of the women as the benefits to them have been realised.

Certification standards for factory children.—A certifying Surgeon under the Factories Act has to certify the age of a child in addition to an examination for physical fitness. Children presenting themselves for certification seldom possess birth certificates and the estimation of a child's age is largely a matter of opinion. It was considered some time ago that the standard of height and weight for assumed age adopted in Bombay was too severe. On the other hand in several areas it was thought that the standard was far too lax and that children were obtaining certificates when their actual ages were below the minimum age of twelve years, and when their fitness as indicated by their height and weight was of a low order. An approximate standard appeared to be desirable and the Certifying Surgeons in Bombay and Ahmedabad were asked to obtain records of height and weight of school children from the same classes from which factory child labour is recruited and whose ages were definitely known. An average of the height and weight was obtained and the results are indicated below :—

Age	Bombay						Ahmedabad		
	Konkanis			Deccanis			Depressed classes		
	Number of children examined	Height in inches	Weight in lbs.	Number of children examined	Height in inches	Weight in lbs.	Number of children examined	Height in inches	Weight in lbs.
12-13 ...	127	52"	56	113	52"	57	163	54½"	64
13-14 ...	94	54"	61	67	54"	63	236	56"	69
14-15 ...	108	56"	67	84	55"	65	207	58"	76

Children appear to grow 2" each year between the ages of 12 and 15 and to gain 5 lbs. in weight between 12 and 13 and 6-7 lbs. between 13 and 14. Eliminating the half years on this basis, the following standard has been proposed for the guidance of Certifying Surgeons throughout the Presidency :—

Age	Height in inches	Weight in lbs.
12	52"	56½
13	54"	61½
14	56"	67½

The enquiry proved the original contention, *viz.*, that the Bombay standard was too high and mofussil standards often too low. The physique of school children in Ahmedabad appears to be superior to that in Bombay and as a matter of general interest it is satisfactory

to record that the physique of school children of the depressed classes in Ahmedabad is practically indentical with that of the higher castes. The ages, heights and weights of 530 Brahmin children, 837 Banias and Jains and 726 depressed class children were obtained and the averages worked out as follows :—

Height

Caste	Age 12-13	Age 13-14	Age 14-15
Brahmins	4'-6·5"	4'-8"	4'-9·8"
Banias and Jains	4'-6·2"	4'-8·4"	4'-10"
Depressed	4'-6·6"	4'-8·2"	4'-9·9"

Weight in lbs.

Caste	Age 12-13	Age 13-14	Age 14-15
Brahmins	63·8	69·3	76·7
Banias and Jains	63·6	70·4	76·7
Depressed	64	69	75·8

The enquiry, the first of its kind in India, involved the full time Certifying Surgeons in a considerable amount of additional work. The results will not only be useful to the part time Certifying Surgeons, but also to the Factory Inspectors to assist them in deciding whether children should be sent for re-examination under the powers conferred by Section 8-A of the Act. In one centre for example a number of children were sent for re-examination under this Section and eight were declared unfit for work and their certificates withdrawn. Thanks are due to the officials of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Municipalities for the assistance given.

The Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, has reported that the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst persons appearing for examination is very low while the Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has reported a fall from 56 per cent. to 38 per cent. in the children rejected on the score of already being in possession of a certificate. The Certifying Surgeon's good work in his efforts to stamp out double certification appears to be realised by the children and their parents. Certification of children in Ahmedabad in the last few years has been improved out of all recognition.

VI—Fencing of Machinery

10. A steady advance in the fencing of machinery has been made. Lap guards on scutchers have now been generally provided in the mills. The guards fitted however have not entirely prevented accidents owing to the operatives incorrectly using the

spaces at the ends of the guards to form the lap. Action however has been taken to adopt suitable measures to prevent this type of accident, care being at the same time exercised to ensure the absence of a guillotine action between the guard and the machine. The fencing of transmission machinery has been steadily improved and many former guarding defects have been remedied. Often fencing erected has been placed too far away from the object fenced. In ginning factories much of the fencing and guarding is of a flimsy nature and has to be renewed after a few years. With a view to securing improvements in this respect, and at the same time to point out common defects and the responsibilities of the occupiers and managers, Government agreed to the preparation of a pamphlet on the subject and to its issue gratis to managers of such concerns. It is hoped that the pamphlet will be of service to them and lessen the demands on the Inspector's time when inspecting. Cheap fencing, apart from its bearing on the causation of accidents, is usually the dearest in the long run. A few dangerous practices in the concerns involved which are difficult to prevent by precise rules and which result in occasional serious or fatal accidents have also been indicated.

The automatic guards fitted on power presses have prevented a number of serious accidents. Two such accidents occurred however due to tampering with the guards and shortening the strokes of the reciprocating portion. Somewhat similar guards have also been applied in the tin making departments of dairies where their need was evident. A circular has been issued to gur factories recently brought under inspection respecting the erection of the necessary fencing and guarding.

During the last few years special attention has been paid to the guarding of circular saws. Riving knives are now very largely provided, improvements in the top guards have also been made, while the danger from the part of the saw beneath the table has been largely eliminated by the provision either of apron guards to the saw blade or else by covering the bench openings with wire meshing. The use of push sticks for the sawing of particular classes of timber has been advocated although the operatives do not take kindly to their use, which, in some instances, is the only possible way of preventing accidents at the cutting teeth of the saw. A few accidents on saws due to the creeping of the belt from the loose to the fast pulley have been recently reported. Adjustments of the belt levers to prevent these are being proposed. New carding machines are, after agreement with the Millowners' Associations, being provided with automatic locks on the cylinder doors. Hoists have received special attention and it is satisfactory to note that no fatal accident occurred in their operation as against four last year. Obstructions in the shafts have been eliminated and recesses either boarded up or else provided with expanded metal so that persons cannot utilise them for resting or sleeping purposes.

The Sind rice factories paid little heed to the circular addressed to them last year and four prosecutions have been recently instituted for failure to fence fly wheels and transmission machinery.

The occupiers and managers have been fined. The result will, it is hoped, effect material improvements.

Further remarks upon the fencing of machinery appear under the accident heading.

Prosecutions.—In fourteen cases it was necessary to institute proceedings and fines up to Rs. 200 were imposed.

VII—Accidents

11. Details of the accidents for the last ten years are given below :—

Year	Number of persons injured				Average per 100 operatives employed
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	
1918	39	128	698	865	·23
1919	26	99	896	1,021	·27
1920	33	108	768	909	·27
1921	34	101	949	1,084	·31
1922	42	88	980	1,110	·31
1923	23	108	684	815	·23
1924	82	170	2,354	2,606	·74
1925	50	599	2,466	3,115	·84
1926	49	875	3,060	3,984	1·04
1927	59	1,169	3,572	4,800	1·25

The question of a standard classification for accidents in Bengal and Bombay was discussed with the Chief Inspector of Bengal and it was agreed to classify according to the table set out below.

This will be included in future Reports.

Cause of accidents :—

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
I. Machinery—				
(*a*) Prime movers	0	7	6	13
(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing, shafts, pulleys	1	10	11	22
(2) Belts	6	42	57	105
(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	0	6	5	11
(2) Other lifting gear	1	11	52	64
(*d*) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(*a*) Blow room machinery	0	65	37	102
(*b*) Carding machinery	2	87	45	134
(*c*) Drawing machinery	0	21	16	37
(*d*) Speed frames	0	31	33	64
(*e*) Spinning machinery	1	45	33	79
(*f*) Looms	0	97	176	273
(*g*) Calenders	0	18	6	24
(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery	1	70	77	148
(2) Machine tools	1	75	245	321
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery	3	47	25	75
II. Transport—				
(*a*) Rolling stock on lines	0	18	18	36
(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines	0	3	5	8
III. Persons falling—				
(*a*) From altitudes	6	45	87	138
(*b*) Into excavations, pits, etc	4	7	17	28
(*c*) On level	1	21	67	89

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
IV. Falling objects—				
(a) Handled by injured person	2	114	508	624
(b) Not handled by injured person	5	32	171	208
V. Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—				
(a) In hands of injured person	0	76	759	835
(b) In hands of other person	1	10	137	148
VI. Electricity	1	4	1	6
VII. Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	0	5	18	23
VIII. Explosions and Fires—				
(a) Boiler and steam pressure equipment ...	1	3	6	10
(b) Other explosions	0	3	4	7
(c) Fires	5	15	2	22
(d) Hot substances and flames	2	28	128	158
IX. Miscellaneous—				
(a) Heat prostration	0	1	3	4
(b) Stepping on or striking objects	0	25	176	201
(c) Others	3	95	599	697
Total ...	47	1,137	3,530	4,714

The number of accidents is slightly less than the number of persons injured. The number of persons injured increased from 3,984 to 4,800. This increase is however more apparent than real and is due to the operation of several causes. Improved reporting, increasing carefulness on the part of employers in the treatment of accidents and the extreme liberality of the railway companies in Bombay may be cited as the principal causes accounting for the increase in reported accidents. The railways in Bombay reported injuries, to 2,119 persons, *i.e.*, nearly half the total, but of these only 257 were in any way connected with machinery and these were chiefly due to flying particles from emery wheels, lathes and the like. The remainder were due to working with hand tools, to falling objects, or to unclassified miscellaneous causes mainly connected with the handling of material. It probably pays the companies to be liberal, but accidents are reported by them which would not cause absence from work elsewhere. Full time medical officers are employed and despite the large number of accidents reported a case of sepsis is very rare and a tetanus case practically unknown. The average time lost per railway accident was approximately nine days. In the minor accidents the average time lost is about five days and on this basis it is as cheap to treat 200 such accidents as to pay compensation for a sepsis or tetanus case resulting in death.

Accidents due to hand tools depend largely on the skill of the operatives. The number due to flying particles from hand tools could be reduced by the exercise of more care by the workers. Chipping screens on benches were introduced some years ago but in works of this nature there is so much miscellaneous chipping work to be done that it is impossible to localise all the operations. The railways paid the cost of four Safety Posters and these appear to have had an educative effect and have been well received by managers of other engineering works where they have been adopted. A sub-classification of machine tool accidents was however made to ascertain the extent to which additional guarding was

necessary. The following figures revealed that accidents due to gearing were a very small proportion of accidents on such machines and that machines in railway shops which were responsible for most of the above are particularly well guarded.

Causes		Number
Point of operation	...	120
Gearing	...	7
Flying particles	...	112
Miscellaneous	...	45
Total	...	284

An accident at the point of operation of the tool is often due to the carelessness of the operative while accidents due to flying particles could be reduced by a wider use of goggles but many persons will not wear them even when they are supplied.

In addition to the preceding classification as to cause, an internal classification as to the particular portion of the machine causing the accident was adopted a few years ago. This has proved extremely valuable since Inspectors can at once see where special measures to reduce or prevent accidents are necessary. By its aid, the Bombay Millowners' Association agreed to the substitution of shuttle bar guards on looms as their superiority over the hook type was established. A number of the loom accidents are due to flying shuttles. They are being reduced by the adoption of the better guard. The Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations have also agreed to the provision of automatic locking motions on new card cylinder stripping doors which will reduce the accidents under this head. Of the accidents occurring in the textile industry, the most serious occur on carding engines and a number of these is due to carelessness and ignorance. The average card hand is of a lower mentality than the average operative in other departments and several accidents have occurred due to an entire ignorance of the machinery. Inspectors have been concentrating on the necessity of the subordinates explaining the functions of the machines and the danger points to the operatives when they are engaged. The Millowners' Textile Insurance Association have also agreed to bear the cost of Safety Posters which it is hoped will have an educative effect on the card hand and help to reduce these accidents.

A fatal accident on a card was due to tetanus following a trivial injury. It was noted some time ago that card accidents at the lickerin, cylinder, or doffer were rather prone to tetanus. The Superintendents of the large hospitals in Bombay were accordingly approached and they agreed to a prophylactic injection in the case of all such accidents. Managers were asked to send a note with such injured persons to the hospital authorities.

The only tetanus case on cards was the one indicated. The injury received hardly amounted to more than a scratch but the result proved the necessity of prophylactic injections in such cases.

The classification previously referred to revealed that the guards introduced some years ago to prevent accidents at the tin rollers of ring frames had prevented a large number of fatal and serious accidents. Although the guards are not perfect, a fatality is

extremely rare while the accidents have been reduced in severity and a number have been prevented. It is hoped still further to reduce them by the preparation of a Safety Poster as they are usually due to faulty methods of cleaning the floors under the frames. It is worth recording that the action taken by the Department in the last few years respecting the dangers attending the working of bleaching kiers has been reflected in the almost total suppression of this type of accident. Formerly a couple of men annually lost their lives and several others were badly scalded. Insistence on the provision of locks on the steam valves and the retention of the key by the person entering the kier has apparently entirely prevented them since no serious accident has occurred in the last two years. No fatality occurred on hoists and here again Departmental action in obtaining the replacement of the old type of hoist gate by automatically closing doors and the attention paid to the elimination of projections in hoist shafts together with the measures taken to eliminate the danger from recesses in hoist shafts has been largely responsible for the record in this respect.

One fatal accident deserves special mention. A workman was killed in riveting operations on a girder in a large engineering works in circumstances that led to the prosecution of a riveter under the Indian Penal Code for a rash and negligent act causing death. A minute enquiry was made. The end of the girder was supported on a joist bolted to a trolley. The trolley canted and the man was crushed to death. The riveter in charge had been warned by a person less experienced than himself that he was clamping the joist too near the end of the trolley. No heed was taken and the fatality resulted. The trolley was on the light side and had been built up of old channel irons that had holes drilled at intervals along their whole length. This rendered it possible to bolt the joist outside the axles of the trolley. Had the holes not been present the accident would not have occurred. Although the trolley was rather light for the purpose it had been safely used for similar work over a long period. A test on the trolley proved that even with the joist clamped outside the axles, the margin between safety and danger was a matter of one and a half inches only. The person who warned the riveter had never seen the trolley cant up before and had less experience than him. In view of the defect in plant which permitted the possibility of an accident and the small margin between safety and danger it was felt it would be unfair to let the riveter carry the whole blame but as the case against the man could not be withdrawn the Police authorities were asked to cite the Factory Inspector to give evidence. As a result, the man was discharged. The accident however illustrated the necessity of paying attention to detail; its lesson was learnt by the manager who stopped the use of all light trolleys, plugged the holes on them all outside or near the axles, fitted anticanting devices to them, examined the whole of his equipment and issued a number of "safety first" instructions to his staff.

A second fatal accident occurred as follows. A dyer's muffler lapped on a side shaft of a jigger and he was strangled. This emphasized the danger of loose wearing apparel and the insecurity of a bare shaft. It is sometimes difficult to convince factory officials of the potential danger of shafts and of the need of safety measures. Protection from such shafts may be secured by enclosing them in mill board tubes made in halves and secured lightly on the shafts by tape, thin wire or metal clips. They rotate with the shaft but if a worker's clothes become entangled the tubing stops and the shaft rotates inside. The writer has endeavoured to obtain the introduction of such guarding in India. It is simple and cheap and could often be substituted for clumsy guards frequently needing repair. One manager has agreed to fence the shaft lengths on the overhead platforms in his weaving shed with this type. The addresses of firms specializing in its manufacture will be supplied on request.

One disastrous fire resulted in the loss of 13 lives although these did not directly result from it. A fire started in the mule room of an old type of mill with wooden floors. It rapidly spread over the oil soaked floors but the operatives had ample time to escape. There were only 19 persons in the room and the wisest cleared out. The others, assisted by operatives who came from other departments to extinguish the blaze, finally dashed through the flames to the exit. Two succumbed to injuries almost immediately while 11 died later in hospital. If a window had been broken, all these could have found safe shelter on the engine room roof, but apparently all were so intent on the work in hand that this was overlooked. The exercise of a little thought on the part of one man would probably have saved all the lives.

A few fatal accidents occurred in replacing belts on pulleys. This is usually a dangerous operation and special rules regarding clothing, the use of ladders and the limitation of the work to experienced persons are in force. In one case an operative volunteered from his post on a ring frame to replace his machine belt and was killed in the process. There was no doubt that he was an experienced man and that the loose clothing that he was wearing was not responsible for the accident. Had it been otherwise the manager would have been involved in a serious charge. A circular was issued to managers drawing their attention to their responsibilities in the matter. In a second case the Inspector had noted ladders in departments without an effective non-skid device but was assured that they were not used for belt replacing. A fatal accident occurred through the use of one of them and although it was impossible to establish that the failure to provide the ladder with a non-skid device was responsible for the accident the person concerned was prosecuted and fined for the neglect. This accident emphasised the risks involved in leaving odd ladders in departments. A couple of serious accidents due to the fracture of bamboo scaffolding poles were followed by the issue of a circular to managers urging the necessity of work involving their use being

carried out with suitable material and under skilled supervision. No accident since the issue of the circular has been reported.

Although the accident rate for the causes enumerated has been steadily increasing, the 'serious' accidents as indicated in previous Reports are very considerably swollen by the classification adopted. A large number of minor accidents are due to the liberality of the railway companies and would certainly not cause absence from work in other countries and probably in other provinces in India. A rigid comparison with other countries is not possible owing to differences in standards. It is claimed however that the fencing of machinery in the Bombay Presidency has reached a high level and has been very considerably improved in the last five years. Finality of course will never be reached but it is of interest to note that in European countries contributions to compulsory accident insurance companies have been estimated at between one and two per cent. of wages. Most of the insurance in the textile mills in Bombay is covered by the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association and a profit is made on their charge of less than one-fifth per cent of wages. The fatal accident rate in Japan in 1925 in the textile industries was about five times as high as in similar industries of the Bombay Presidency. The following American figures also indicate that the accident rate in Bombay is relatively exceedingly low. The National Safety Council, United States of America, has reported that in 2,089 industrial establishments employing 1,565,000 workers in 1927, six persons per 100 suffered a lost time accident. One person in every 2,600 received fatal injuries. In 1926 one person in 7,800 received fatal injuries in the factories of the Bombay Presidency. The low accident rate is due in part to the attitude of factory managers towards accident prevention on their own initiative and on that of the Factory Department, and to the relative difference in the speed of working of employees in India and other countries. About 70 per cent. of the reported accidents were entirely unconnected with machinery.

In Ahmedabad the Inspector's precautionary order averted a serious accident. A steel chimney was being erected with tackle of doubtful strength. The work was ordered to be done on a stop day and with the area clear of workpeople. The tackle broke as expected but no one was injured. Engine defects in a Bombay mill caused a certain amount of anxiety. Finally the mill was stopped and it was later found that a serious crack had started in the H.P. cylinder that had previously been welded. This action appeared to have been just in time to avert a very serious accident but the decision, which involved throwing over a thousand people out of work, was only reached after a trying couple of hours on the cylinder top. The defective cylinder was replaced by a new one.

VIII—Prosecutions

12. Two hundred and thirty-seven prosecutions were instituted against 46 factories by the full-time staff. They were all

successful except one in which the manager absconded. Fines ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 200 and totalled Rs. 4,125. Of the two cases pending last year one was successful, the other, for the reason noted above, was withdrawn. Three prosecutions instituted by the *ex officio* Inspectors failed.

IX—Housing of Factory Hands

13. The continued depression in industry has doubtless hindered activities in the provision of housing. In Ahmedabad however two Agents are erecting 450 suitable rooms while the Agent of a Khandesh mill who had erected 89 quarters (69 one-roomed and 20 two-roomed) prior to 1927, has erected additional 75 quarters in blocks of six or seven on plans prepared by the Surveyor to Government.

The Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has collected information to show that over 3,500 rooms have been built in the past by mill-owners. The greatest advance as regards the question of housing is however due to the Government of India in connection with their factories for printing stamps and currency notes at Nasik Road. A new town housing nearly 3,000 persons has arisen at this place in connection with the Government factories erected in the last few years. The housing for the Indian staff is divided into four grades, *viz.*, grade I for the Superintendents and Audit Officers, grade II for the clerks and superior mechanics and grades III and IV for the watch and ward and the ordinary employee. In grade I, 12 bungalows of 5 rooms, each in its own compound, have been built; grade II consists of 92 four-roomed houses, while 580 two and one-roomed quarters for the married and single employees, built in lines of 10 and with ample space between, have been provided for the lower grades. The scheme is provided with electric lighting both in the streets and the houses, while a chlorinated water supply and a water borne sewage are also distinctive features. On the purely welfare side, a medical officer supervises the health of the colony, a club house has been built and a sports ground provided. The housing is rent free but a small charge is made for water, electricity and conservancy. One is impressed by the order and cleanliness prevailing everywhere. The scheme is the best of its kind in the Presidency and particularly illustrates how most of the defects of modern industrialisation may be avoided.

The employees of the Central Distillery at Nasik Road are also well housed and enjoy a number of the amenities noted in the case of the Government of India Printing Presses. A school is also provided for the children of the workmen and these receive the benefit of the medical supervision provided by the Distillery, the Superintendent of which takes an active interest in the welfare of his employees.

In Bombay the chief development in recent years has been the Industrial Housing Scheme inaugurated by Government. Two

hundred and seven chawls with 16,524 rooms have been built. Particulars relative to the chawls are given in the subjoined table:—

Locality	Number of chawls constructed	Number of rooms provided	Tenancies (including shops)		Increase since April last	Percentage of actual tenancies on the number of rooms provided
			March 1927	Week ending 31st December 1927		
Naigaum	42	3,344	1,504	2,503	999	74·85
DeLisle Road	32	2,560	1,855	1,887	32	73·71
Worli	121	9,660	1,840	2,948	1,108	30·52
Sewree	12	960	766	896	130	93·33
Total ...	207	16,524	5,965	8,234	2,269	49·83

Out of 207 chawls built, 123 have been occupied, of which 31 were newly opened in the last nine months of the year. The above figures prove the value of and the need for the chawls in the Sewree, Naigaum and DeLisle Road areas. The results at Worli have been rather disappointing and as these chawls are the best located ones in the whole scheme, situated as they are on an area fully open to the prevailing breezes, the reasons for the comparatively poor results are to be sought elsewhere than in the chawls themselves. They serve a relatively important mill area although they are not so conveniently located from the point of view of proximity to work as some of the other chawls. The housing provided is distinctly in advance of that made use of by a number of mill hands and it is hoped that an increasing number of work people will occupy them. The rents in the Naigaum and Worli chawls have been reduced and Government sanctioned a proposal that the chawls should be let en bloc at reduced rents to large employers of labour, societies and institutions and similar organisations or bodies and to private individuals acting on behalf of the public. A scale of rents for letting chawls en bloc has been adopted and under this arrangement, five complete chawls have been rented by the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Worli and three chawls at other centres to other bodies. Further negotiations for the leasing of other chawls are in progress but the main difficulty appears to be to induce employees to move from their often insanitary habitations. Such difficulties will probably diminish in the course of time by a realisation of the better housing provided at Worli and with the development of other amenities in that area.

One hundred and three excellent quarters have been provided by the Municipality to house their employees at the Love Grove pumping station.

X—General

14. Dr. Cama the Lady Inspector continued her exertions in the starting of creches for the infants of women operatives in the

mills. As a result of her efforts combined with the liberality of the mill owners, six additional creches were opened in the Bombay mills. The creches started in previous years have made considerable progress. Thirteen Bombay mills now maintain creches. The average attendance in December was 269 as compared with a maximum attendance of 303. This clearly points to steady attendance. The mothers are beginning to take considerably more interest in matters relative to the health of their children and a number voluntarily consulted Dr. Cama as to the exact effect of opium on their children. The administration of opium to 102 infants was directly stopped in the creches. In this connection lectures to the women and frequent talks to individual mothers were given, and it is hoped to be able to utilise the services of the creche supervisors in this direction. In one mill the creche costs Rs. 300 a month, a large proportion of which is personally borne by a member of the agency firm. Nursery schools have also been started in a few creches. A competition for mill creche children was again organised by the Lady Inspector in connection with the Baby Week held in Bombay. Lady Wilson distributed the prizes to the mothers of the best infants. Lady Wilson also recently paid surprise visits to two of the mill creches. One of the creches was also visited by the Delegation of Health Officers that recently toured India under the auspices of the League of Nations. The officers were favourably impressed with the advantages of creche work and its bearing on public health. The difference in physique between a creche baby not doped with opium and another not so fortunately placed was so striking that it led to the taking of a photograph by a far eastern delegate who is probably confronted with the same problem in his home land.

In Ahmedabad, 16 mills maintain decent creches while some 10 others provide facilities that are in need of improvement. Particular mention should be made of those maintained by the Calico, Advance, Jubilee and the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills. A model creche has also recently been opened in the Raipur Mills. It has been reported from Ahmedabad that very few infants and children of working mothers are now seen in departments. This represents a considerable improvement on the conditions prevailing six or seven years ago. The mills in Sholapur continue to do very useful work in the direction of providing facilities for working mothers.

15. The remaining cases arising out of the Raver fire prosecution were withdrawn. It may be recalled that this fire occurred in a cotton pressing factory early in 1924, *i.e.*, prior to the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Twelve women lost their lives and ten others were injured. It was considered that the fire started in the opener and that it spread through an open door in the partition which was a contravention of Section 20 of the Factories Act. The first case was strongly contested and after being three years before the courts ended in the conviction of the occupiers and manager. An extract from the judgment was given in last year's Report. In the remaining 21 cases the occupiers agreed to give

double the compensation awarded by the Court in the first case under Section 43-A of the Factories Act. This Section of the Factories Act was specially introduced by the Legislature in 1922 to permit the award of compensation under the Factories Act before the Workmen's Compensation Act became operative. The occupiers also agreed to give suitable compensation to those who had been injured. Since the original case had taken over three years to be brought to a successful conclusion and in view of the fact that the relatives of the deceased and the injured would financially benefit by this course, the offer was accepted. The money was distributed by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay. The prosecution in connection with this case involved the Factory Department in a considerable amount of work. Its successful termination however amply compensated for the time and trouble involved. Incidentally the result has led to a much closer respect for Factory Law in mofussil areas where the responsibilities of the occupiers and managers had not always been appreciated. It also impressed illiterate labourers with the protection that the State affords them. The prosecution was handicapped by the failure of witnesses to give material evidence. One individual who refused to give such evidence appeared before the Commissioner for compensation for himself. He had already received a sum in respect of the death of his wife but wanted something for his own risks. He was not employed in the mixing room at all, was never in any danger, and, as stated, refused to give most material evidence.

16. *Safety Posters.*—The safety posters prepared for use in the engineering shops of railways have been well received and have been obtained and posted in a number of other engineering shops. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association have recognised the value of posters as an aid in the reduction of accidents and have agreed to bear the cost of the preparation of four posters for the textile industry. These will illustrate the danger on carding machines at the front plate, either during or after the stripping process, dangers at the underside of the licker-in, where a number of serious accidents due either to ignorance or carelessness occur, the dangers attending the wearing of unsuitable clothing with particular reference to the card department, and the danger from careless sweeping under ring frames. They are being prepared from actual photographs taken in the mills and it is hoped, with their vernacular captions they will be sufficiently descriptive and arresting to penetrate the unfortunately low mental equipment of the average card hand.

17. Ahmedabad was visited by rains and floods of almost unprecedented magnitude. Considerable distress was caused to a number of mill hands by the collapse of their houses but comparatively little damage was done to the mills, machinery or goods. The Inspector and Assistant Inspector showed commendable zeal in visiting all mills under conditions of extreme difficulty as soon as possible after the floods. One mill, a small weaving shed below the level of the surrounding ground, was practically washed out.

It has since been rebuilt on a higher plinth and advantage has been taken to install a modern ventilating, cooling and humidifying plant. Government appointed a special officer to deal with the distress arising in Guzerat.

The action taken by the Factory Department four years ago in condemning the upper extension to a spinning mill was probably instrumental in saving extensive damage to the building and machinery as the composition of its walls, a very poor "ash concrete," would probably not have withstood the combined effect of an overloaded building and rain and floods of such magnitude. In addition, the action taken to strengthen columns in a few overloaded mills probably saved several of them from subsidence owing to the rise of the sub-soil water.

18. The Southern Mahratta areas were subject to a very severe cholera epidemic. After consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health a circular was issued to all factories in the areas affected respecting the measures to be taken to disinfect their water supplies and to adopt other prophylactic measures to secure immunity for the factory hands. Several factory managers reported compliance with the recommendations issued.

19. *Card room dust.*—An enquiry has been started by the Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, to ascertain the effect of card room dust on the health of the operatives. This department is probably the dustiest in cotton mills but it is not known whether health is affected thereby. Conditions in England and India are not parallel but in the former country it was found some years ago that strippers were subject to respiratory troubles as a result of the inhalation of the dust liberated in the stripping process. Exhaust stripping arrangements are now generally fitted on the carding machines there. Some mills have provided them in Bombay but their application is not on an extensive scale. It is satisfactory to be able to record however that 4 mills in Bombay in the year under report have fitted exhaust systems to remove stripping dust. Apart altogether from the improvement in hygienic conditions that result, the application of such systems is economical in both time and labour while their installation has an indirect bearing on the causation of accidents.

20. Considerable developments in the textile industry in Ahmedabad have been reported. Thus four spinning mills are adding weaving sheds while six new spinning and weaving mills are being erected. A weaving mill is adding spinning machinery while seven concerns are adding to their loom capacity and two others to their spinning. Most of the newer mills will be particularly well designed with up-to-date machinery laid out with ample space and equipped with modern ventilating, cooling and humidifying plants built into the departments. The textile industry is at present in a depressed condition but the above does not argue want of confidence in the promoters to make a living even in these times. The result may well be that the older concerns will, by the force of economic pressure, be compelled to adopt improved methods of working since the newer mills, where the working

conditions will be greatly in advance of the older ones, will have little difficulty in obtaining the pick of the labour in the market.

In several mills machinery overcrowds departments but it is satisfactory to be able to record that several mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have removed part of the machinery with a consequent improvement in working conditions.

The Inspector at Ahmedabad was just in time to prevent the erection of columns in a new mill of about half the requisite strength. Generally however owners there have learned the lessons underlying the collapse of a few years ago. The Inspector was also instrumental in having the designs altered in two mills to secure better lighting in the frame, ring and blow room departments.

21. Inspectors of Factories have been notified as the prescribed authority to pass plans of new ginning factories under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act. Thirty plans were dealt with in Bombay during the year. In several instances owners were apparently unaware of the provisions of this Act. This was represented to Government and a Resolution directing the attention of Municipalities to its provisions was issued. At the same time District Magistrates were asked, when granting permission for the alienation of agricultural land for ginning factory purposes, to inform prospective owners of the requirements of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

In several instances the submission of plans has led to factories being constructed with better provision for ventilation. In a few cases where an insistence on the standard required under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act would conflict with the interests of the operatives, the point of view of the latter was allowed to overrule the former.

22. *Welfare Work*.—The volume of welfare work undertaken by factories has shown little, if any, diminution. Practically all Bombay mills maintain dispensaries which are to be found in 30 of the Ahmedabad mills. The welfare work undertaken in Sholapur has been noted in previous reports. Two mills in Ahmedabad maintain well equipped hospitals and the following summary of the work done in the Jubilee mill is of interest. A hospital of 16 beds was started in 1927 with a staff of 2 doctors, 2 nurses, a compounder and dresser. A maternity scheme has also been started and its value and the need and the appreciation of the work people are reflected in the following figures. 6,496 patients were treated in the dispensary in 1926 while 77 indoor patients were admitted to the hospital in the last 2 months of 1927. Of these, 19 were maternity cases. The women are not allowed to work for 2 months before or 6 weeks after confinement. Steps are taken to ensure that they do not work elsewhere while a maternity allowance is granted to them. Medical treatment is also extended to the dependants of the operatives. The Calico mill under the same Agents provides more extensive facilities than those enumerated above. The Sheth Amratlal Damodardas dispensary in Ahmedabad

treated 12,249 cases during the year. The mill dispensaries were particularly valuable in dealing with the malaria cases that followed the floods in Ahmedabad. Thus in one mill dispensary 210 malaria cases were treated in the 4 months preceding the floods while 771 cases were dealt with in the succeeding 4 months. The Bombay Municipality has started welfare work for their employees at the pumping station at Love Grove. Suitable housing has been provided and full time welfare workers are employed. Welfare activities include games, lantern lectures, bhajans, musical entertainments recreation and education. The B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities have also started somewhat similar work for their employees resident in the Bombay Development chawls at Worli.

23. *Education of Children.*—Few large factories in Bombay employ children. Eight mills in Ahmedabad maintain schools and a few mills in other localities. Infant schools are attached to some of the creches in Bombay and Ahmedabad, the ones in the Advance and Jubilee mills in the latter City being worthy of special mention.

The Labour Union in Ahmedabad has continued its educational activities. Eleven day schools and 15 night schools were maintained and education was imparted to over 1,200 students about equally divided between the day and night schools. A primary school has also been started. The Government of India have sanctioned a revised scheme for the improvement in the vocational training of the apprentices and the boy artisans in the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee that will ultimately permit the more ambitious to qualify for appointment to the upper subordinate grades.

24. The Government Central Press has been recently located in a new well-ventilated and well-lighted building near the edge of Back Bay. Ample advantage has been taken of the possibilities of good natural ventilation that the site offers. In addition, all the lino and mono pots are connected up with trunks to an exhaust fan to remove the products of combustion from the gas heated pots. The Government of India presses at Nasik Road have been particularly well built and ventilated. The structures have been designed to prevent as much as possible the transmission of heat into the departments.

25. The periodical medical examination of painters in railway workshops employed on lead processes has continued. It is possible that the curtailment in the use of lead paint which has been a feature of the last few years will be followed by an increase in its use since the substitutes have been found uneconomical. The workers are however under close medical supervision. The use of water proof sand paper has extended so that risk from lead dust is diminished while improvements in the washing accommodation have been made.

The Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, who is also an additional Inspector under the health Sections of the Act has specially examined workers in other industries where they are exposed to a risk of lead poisoning. He has also examined workers in other industries liable to trade diseases by the nature of their occupations.

26. The tendency of cotton buyers to demand cleaner cotton has led to an alteration in methods in a number of Khandesh Cotton Pressing factories that was not contemplated when section 20 of the Act was framed. Formerly cotton from the opener was taken direct to the press, but in a number of factories it now undergoes a further hand cleaning by women. The Inspector has given special attention to see that such women are accommodated in verandahs outside the press proper so that no danger to them will result from a fire started by the opener. In each case, the owner has complied with his suggestions.

27. *Match Factories.*—Match factories appear to have paid more attention to Factory Law and no serious irregularity was detected. Frequent visits to them have however been necessary. In one, the weekly holidays were not given on a couple of Sundays to make up for an enforced stoppage due to shortage of material. The operatives themselves welcomed the opportunity to make up their wages. The occupier was given the choice of paying for the Sunday work at one and a quarter rates or else facing a prosecution. He decided on the former course and this, taking all the circumstances into consideration, was thought to be the best way of making the punishment fit the crime. It was welcomed by the operatives.

28. *Fires.*—The fire in the Broach mill has been noted under the accident head. A few minor fires occurred in cotton pressing factories without loss of life.

29. During the year the revision of the exemptions granted to continuous process workers in several industries was discussed with the interests concerned. It was possible to recommend to Government conditions that secured for the operatives employed on such processes a continuous rest period of 24 hours at least once each forthnight and which limited the weekly hours of work to 56. Government have recently confirmed the proposals.

Exemptions, Notifications and Rules.—During the year the Local Government granted the following exemptions under the powers conferred by the Act to deal with an exceptional pressure of work: To a metal factory for a month from Sections 27 and 28 to deal with an urgent export order; to a hotel laundry for three weeks in the tourist season; to a department of a mill for four months owing to a partial breakdown in plant (the permitted overtime was however limited to 6 hours a week), to three engineering factories owing to seasonal demands for a period of two months, and to four cotton mills from Sections 22 and 27 for one week.

Notifications.—Numbers 741 A to F, dated 12th August 1927, revised previous notifications and ensured a 24 hours rest at least every 14 days to continuous process workers in 4 classes of factories. Government notification No. 741, dated the 16th February 1927, appointed the Inspectors public prosecutors for conducting prosecutions under the Factories Act.

Rule 64-A.—This became Law on 15th July 1927 and requires the submission of reports of opener fires in cotton pressing factories,

structural collapses and the fracture of lifting gear, even if no bodily injury is caused.

An extension of Rule 29 relative to fire escapes in small factories was made towards the close of the year.

30. In several factories working 8½ hours a day or less, the operatives expressed an almost unanimous desire to curtail the normal rest period of one hour to one of half of an hour. Recommendations to Government to utilise the powers conferred by Section 21 were accordingly made in respect of 14 such factories. They have recently been confirmed.

31. The usual statements are attached.

32. Finally I desire to record my appreciation of the efforts of the members of my staff. The number of surprise visits made in recent years has involved them in a considerable amount of discomfort. Heavy demands have been made of them in this connection and also for the experimental work necessary to formulate the report on the question of an atmospheric standard in cotton textile factories. The clerical staffs have also responded to the increasing work and particular mention of the hard work performed by the Assistant Superintendent in the Bombay Office is necessary.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

Factory Inspection Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 13th June 1928.

STATEMENT No. I

STATEMENT

Total of Working

District.	Town and Island Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.
Factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a) of the Act.	343	152	54	19	11	52	11	28	165	77	25	31
Factories notified under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act.	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total for the year 1926 ...	362	157	56	18	14	54	12	31	166	74	24	30
Total for the year 1925 ...	357	168	47	20	12	57	11	30	150	72	18	33

No. I

Factories

Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.
40	46	2	35	33	108	8	3	2	18	48	14	12	18	5	44	1,404
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	..	22
36	33	3	31	31	93	8	3	2	16	53	16	11	18	5	41	1,398
33	28	3	30	37	81	8	5	...	14	54	16	9	16	5	44	1,358

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.						
Army clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries and distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick and tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	1	...	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)	...	6	...	..	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	...	1	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	1	...	...	..	...
Ordnance factories	...	...	..	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	2	...	..	...	...
Railway workshops	...	3	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	..	...	...
Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	1	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations	...	...	1	...	...	...
Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	5	1	...	...	...
Total	...	20	2	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.						
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	...	80	77	6	1	...
Textiles. Hosiery	...	2	1	...	...	...
Textiles. Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	...	2	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills	...	2	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total	...	88	78	6	1	...

No. II

Factories

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	3	...	6	9	...	...
6	...	3	5	1	...	...	10	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	6	5	1	...	...	10	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories					
Army clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	1	...	...	...
Brick and tiles ...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Forage presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Foundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and Shoes ...	...	...	...		...
Mints ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	...	...	...
2. All other Factories					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	1	2	...	2	...
Textiles. Hosiery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	2	...	2	...

No. II—*continued*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1926.	Total for the year 1925.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	18	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1
3	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	56	56	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	189	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	202	205

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—continued						
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	14	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	1	...	...	...
	General engineering ...	18	4	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing.	5	...	..	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	19	1	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	3	1	...	...	1
	Ship building and engineering.	2	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	73	7	...	...	1
Minerals and Metals.	Copper smelting ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Foundries ...	11	3	...	...	...
	Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills.	...	...	...	...	...
	Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	...	...	...	...	...
	Mica ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Petroleum refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	3	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	4	...	...	...	...
	Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	11	3	2	...	...
	Food canning and bottling ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	18	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Water pumping station ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	38	3	2	1	...

No. II—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	1	2	2	...	1	6	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	18

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2.	*All other Factories*—continued					
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	3
	General engineering ...	1	...	...	..	2
	Kerosine tinning and packing.	...	...	..	..	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	...	1	...	4	...
	Ship building and engineering.	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery .	...		...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1	...	4	5
Minerals and Metals.	Copper smelting ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Foundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills.	...	...	...	...	...
	Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	...	...	...	...	...
	Mica ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Petroleum refineries ...	...	...		...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Food canning and bottling ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated water ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	1

No. II—*continued*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1926.	Total for the year 1925.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	7
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	40	44	40
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	9	9	9
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	13
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	127	127	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	17
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	24	26	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	19
...	...	5	...	8	...	...	4	44	65	65	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	15
...	...	5	12	9	...	...	4	44	145	140	143

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahâls.
2. *All other Factories*—continued						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	18	4	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches ...	...	2	...	1	...
	Oil mills ...	7	3	...	1	2
	Paints ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Soaps ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Turpentine and Rosin ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	6	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	37	10	...	2	2
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Paper Pulp ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	47	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53	1	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Brick and Tiles ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and Cabinet-making.	5	...	...	...	...
	Cement, Lime and Pottery.	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill ...	4	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	...	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and Shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and Baling.	19	52	46	15	8
	Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19	52	46	15	8

No. II—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	12	2	7	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	...	...	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	...	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
39	...	...	153	69	18	1	26	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	153	69	18	1	26	26

STATEMENT

Industry.		Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2. *All other Factories*—continued.						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches ...	...	1	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	...	1	1	1	...
	Paints ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turpentine and Rosin ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	2	1	2	1
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paper Pulp ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Brick and Tiles ...	...	1	...	...	1
	Carpentry and Cabinet-making ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement, Lime and Pottery. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	1
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and Shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and Baling. ...	...	27	32	101	...
	Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	27	32	101	...

No. II—*continued*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1926.	Total for the year 1925.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	14
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.	...	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	9
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	90	93	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	68	71	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	75	79	79
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	...	11	4	...	12	18	...	...	677	655	615
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	4	4
...	...	11	4	2	12	18	1	...	680	659	619

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—concluded.						
Miscellaneous.	Brushes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fodder ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gramophone Records ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	3	...	...	...	...
	Reeds and Combs ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rubber Goods ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	356	156	54	19	11

No. II—*concluded*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	11	28	166	77	25	31	40	46

STATEMENT

Industry.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolaba.
2. *All other Factories*—concluded.					
Miscellaneous. Brushes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gramophone Records ...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Reeds and Combs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber Goods ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2	35	33	109	8

No. II—*concluded*

Kámra.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1926.	Total for the year 1925.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
3	2	18	51	14	12	18	5	44	1,426	1,398	1,358

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Army Clothing	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick and Tiles	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	1,830	...	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	2,023	...	...	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...
Foundries	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	32	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and Shoes	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	492	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	716	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	9,921	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	292	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations ...	...	49	..	...	...
Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	270	45	...	...	...
Total ...	15,581	94	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	145,005	59,716	2,816	1,681	...
Hosiery	55	117	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...
Silk mills	1,259	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	1,417	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	342	...	...	...	...
Total ...	148,078	59,833	2,816	1,681	...

No. III

employed by different Industries

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	...	...	...	153	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,293	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	517	459	...	...	...
...	...	...	739	...	868	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	798	...	1,697	5,990	...	...	...
999	...	5,211	4,683	583	...	...	19,587	...	45
...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	834	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
999	834	5,552	4,683	583	...	...	19,587	...	45

STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kánara.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.					
Army Clothing	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries and Distilleries ...	47	...	...	...	...
Brick and Tiles	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	...	...	...	...	...
Forage Presses	...	...	...	...	...
Foundries	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...
Jute Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and Shoes	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ..	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	198
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	...	...	...	198
2. All other Factories					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	3,010	...	2,173	...	...
Textiles. Hosiery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,010	...	2,173	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1926.	Total for the year 1925.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	316	311	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	1,122	1,218
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	590	35	...	...	...	...	2,832	3,482	3,517
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	108	101	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	562	547
...	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	6,143	5,029	4,211
...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	1,796	1,771	1,472
...	...	803	1,957	...	...	...	...	14,309	16,734	15,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	191	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	319	214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	56	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	21	25
...	...	2,391	1,992	...	...	...	...	28,814	29,699	27,102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,509	245,122	2,40,557
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	582	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	1,251	1,347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,482	2,304	2,610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	110	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,874	249,369	2,44,699

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.					
Engineering.					
Coach Building and Motor Car repairing ...	806	...	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering ...	68	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations...	...	22	...	...	...
General Engineering ...	2,767	141	...	...	...
Kerosine tinning and packing	2,022	...	...	...	...
Metal stamping ...	1,285	12	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	7,260	92	...	..	33
Shipbuilding and engineering	2,890	...	...	...	...
Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	320	...	...	...	...
Tramway works ...	750	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	291	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,459	267	...	...	33
Minerals and Metals.					
Copper smelting ...	...	...	...	...	...
Foundries	887	187	...	...	...
Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	887	187	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.					
Bakeries, Biscuit and Confectionery ...	196	...	...	...	...
Breweries and Distilleries...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	100	...	...	...	...
Dairy produce ...	61	..	...	...	...
Flour mills	783	90	46	...	...
Food Canning and Bottling	...	...	...	...	...
Ice and Aerated waters ...	503	...	...	...	...
Rice mills	...	...	...	40	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	299	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,942	90	46	40	...

No. III—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	44	..	...
...	25	650	77	...	28	107	...	29	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	85	...	...	...	142	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	112	342	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	25	735	77	...	28	526	386	29	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	330	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	...
8	33	158	...	...	...	28	...	699	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.						
Engineering. Coach Building and Motor Car repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Electrical Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Electrical generating and transforming stations	...	...	...	214	...	...
Engineering. General Engineering	...	...	...	51	...	...
Engineering. Kerosine, tinning and packing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Metal stamping	...	...	...	...	...	35
Engineering. Railway workshops	40	...	3,669	...	...	...
Engineering. Shipbuilding and engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Tramway works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40	...	3,669	265	...	35
Minerals and Metals. Copper smelting	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minerals and Metals. Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minerals and Metals. Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minerals and Metals. Lead smelting and lead rolling mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minerals and Metals. Mica	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minerals and Metals. Petroleum Refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minerals and Metals. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Bakeries, Biscuit and Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Breweries and Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Dairy produce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Food Canning and Bottling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Ice and Aerated waters	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Rice mills	...	...	...	17	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Water pumping stations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Miscellaneous	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	...	...	17	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1926.	Total for the year 1925.
...	75	...	...	...	...	...	960	1,140	1,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68	131
24	100	...	...	...	...	...	490	503	535
...	705	...	...	...	...	...	4,692	4,631	4,750
...	1,330	...	...	...	...	..	3,352	3,118	2,960
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	1,728	1,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,599	11,566	11,391
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,890	3,402	3,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	328	250
...	89	...	...	...	...	...	839	962	999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...
24	2,299	...	...	...	...	...	27,060	27,446	27,094
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	855	1,289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	855	1,308
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	238	148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	80	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	59	72
...	387	130	...	...	...	...	1,444	1,163	1,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	...	...	...	..	538	517	538
39	...	118	...	...	38	485	770	760	1,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	359	683
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	192	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	314	...	...	...	...	...	988	711	515
39	736	248	...	...	38	485	4,613	4,079	4,922

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	..	...	...
	Chemicals ...	131		...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	3,721	226	...	...	...
	Gas Works	530	...	...	...	...
	Indigo	...	...	...	...	..
	Lac	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches	...	301	...	220	...
	Oil mills	389	150	...	40	69
	Paints	56	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	97	...	...	...	...
	Turpentine and rosin ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	353	24	...		...
	Total ...	5,277	701	...	260	69
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	88	...	...	...	...
	Paper Pulp	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	4,729	18	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	125	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,942	18	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and cabinet-making	308	...	...	...	...
	Cement, Lime and Potteries	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	67	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	544	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	77	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	996	...	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	139	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	139	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub. urban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	221	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	135	...	...	...	...	52	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	715	5,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	79	255	....	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
428	936	6,126	79	255	...	...	52	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	88	164	21	...	...	701	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	88	164	21	...	...	974	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	118	...	...	...
21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
...	34	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	51	21	...	...	...	148	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dharwar.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.							
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gas works ...	..	...	43	...	...	...
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches ...	23	...	..	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	75	30	35	...	...	...
	Paints ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Soap ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turpentine and rosin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	36	...	...
	Total ...	98	30	78	36	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paper Pulp	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...		...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	63	...	...	83	...	...
	Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement, Lime and Potteries	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	63	...	...	83	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawábshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1926.	Total for the year 1925.
251	587	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	1,194	1,177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	291	287
...	...	...	...	...	...		4,134	4,022	3,206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	521	331
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,363	7,061	5,667
...	61	...	...	...	...	...	1,246	1,274	1,207
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	62	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	95	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	369	464
251	648	...	...	...	...	...	15,324	14,889	12,499
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	353	290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	230	...	...	...	...	...	5,989	5,864	5,896
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	125	372	461
...	230	...	...	...	...	...	6,475	6,589	6,647
...	49	...	...	...	...	...	195	210	191
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	251	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	177	160
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	612	627	601
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	79	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	24	30
...	79	...	...	...	...	...	1,462	1,368	1,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	171	111
...	96	...	...	...	...	...	96	26	99
...	96	...	...	...	...	...	286	197	210

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.					
Gins and presses. Cotton ginning and baling ...	881	2,919	4,394	889	486
Gins and presses. Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	881	2,919	4,394	889	486
Miscellaneous. Brushes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Fodder ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Gramophone Records ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Laundries ...	209	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Reeds and Combs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Rubber goods ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	209	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	197,391	64,109	7,256	2,870	588

No. III—*continued*

Surat	Thána	Bombay Sub-urban	East Khán-desh	West Khán-desh	Násik	Poona	Sholapur	Ahmednagar	Sátára
2,798	...	...	12,398	6,154	1,505	45	1,548	1,290	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,798	...	...	12,398	6,154	1,505	45	1,548	1,290	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,343	1,967	12,824	18,056	6,992	3,230	7,711	21,573	2,069	157

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum	Bijápur	Dhárwár	Kolába	Kanara	Ratnagiri
2. *All other Factories*—concld.							
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and baling ...	1,215	1,618	3,803	...	...	...
	Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,215	1,618	3,803	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brushes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fodder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gramophone Records ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reeds and Combs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rubber goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	4,479	1,648	9,723	401	198	35

No. III—*concluded*

Hyderabad	Karáchi	Sukkur	Thar and Párkar	Nawábsháh	Upper Sind Frontier	Larkana	Total	Total for the year 1926	Total for the year 1925
1,137	125	...	1,166	2,164	...	...	46,535	47,457	44,387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	62	...	...	28	...	90	92	65
1,137	125	62	1,166	2,164	28	...	46,625	47,549	44,452
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	43	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	172	184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	215	216
1,451	6,614	2,302	1,166	2,164	66	485	381,868	382,255	370,460

STATEMENT

Average daily number

Industry	Town and Island of Bombay	Ahmed-abad	Broach	Kaira	Panch Mahals	Surat	Thána
All Industries							
Adults—							
Male ...	162,656	49,538	4,775	2,172	390	2,400	1,232
Female ...	34,571	12,674	2,207	453	184	1,852	604
Total ..	197,227	62,212	6,982	2,625	574	4,252	1,836
Children—							
Male ...	158	1,381	215	214	8	48	91
Female ..	6	516	59	31	6	43	40
Total ...	164	1,897	274	245	14	91	131
Total, Average Daily Number ...	197,391	64,109	7,256	2,870	588	4,343	1,967
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills							
Adults—							
Male ...	112,925	46,360	2,049	1,384	...	742	...
Female ...	32,048	11,468	542	159	...	202	...
Total ...	144,973	57,828	2,591	1,543	...	944	..
Children—							
Male ...	32	1,372	187	128	...	34	...
Female ...	...	516	38	10	...	21	...
Total ...	32	1,888	225	138	...	55	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	145,005	59,716	2,816	1,681	...	999	...
Ginning and Pressing Factories							
Adults—							
Male ...	520	1,858	2,695	578	313	1,362	...
Female ...	361	1,061	1,650	279	169	1,414	...
Total ...	881	2,919	4,345	857	482	2,776	...
Children—							
Male ...	...	...	28	26	3	6	...
Female ..	...	...	21	6	1	16	...
Total ...	...	...	49	32	4	22	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	881	2,919	4,394	889	486	2,798	...

No. IV

of persons employed

Bombay Sub-urban	East Khándesh	West Khándesh	Násik	Poona	Shola-pur	Ahmed-nagar	Sátára
9,098	11,101	3,586	2,320	7,211	14,762	1,319	136
3,355	6,636	3,406	910	226	5,109	745	21
12,453	17,737	6,992	3,230	7,437	19,871	2,064	157
236	319	...	..	272	1,568	2	...
135	...	...	...	2	134	3	...
371	319	...	...	274	1,702	5	...
12,824	18,056	6,992	3,230	7,711	21,573	2,069	157
4,170	3,816	525	...	...	13,590	...	30
988	550	58	...	...	4,295	...	15
5,158	4,366	583	...	...	17,885	...	45
47	317	...	...	...	1,568	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	134	...	...
53	317	...	...	...	1,702	...	...
5,211	4,683	583	...	...	19,587	...	45
...	6,422	2,912	643	15	737	618	...
...	5,976	3,242	862	30	811	668	...
...	12,398	6,154	1,505	45	1,548	1,286	...
...	...	...	....	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	12,398	6,154	1,505	45	1,548	1,290	...

STATEMENT

Industry	Belgaum	Bijapur	Dharwar	Kolaba	Kanara	Ratnagiri	Hyderabad
All Industries							
Adults—							
Male ...	2,657	843	6,864	353	148	29	815
Female ...	1,802	805	2,673	34	50	2	430
Total ...	4,459	1,648	9,537	387	198	31	1,245
Children—							
Male ...	10	...	135	11	...	4	141
Female ...	10	...	51	3	...	...	65
Total ...	20	...	186	14	...	4	206
Total, Average Daily Number ...	4,479	1,648	9,723	401	198	35	1,451
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills							
Adults—							
Male ...	1,840	...	1,496	...	...	...	...
Female ...	1,170	...	491	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,010	...	1,987	...	...	...	...
Children—							
Male ...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	186	...	...	...	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	3,010	...	2,173	...	...	...	...
Ginning and Pressing Factories							
Adults—							
Male ...	638	823	1,643	...	...	...	631
Female ...	577	795	2,160	...	...	...	311
Total ...	1,215	1,618	3,803	...	...	...	942
Children—							
Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Total, Average Daily Number ...	1,215	1,618	3,803	...	...	...	1,137

No. IV—*continued*

Karachi	Sukkur	Thar and Parkar	Nawab-shah	Upper Sind Frontier	Lar-kana	Total	Total for the year 1926	Total for the year 1925
6,005	2,297	843	1,311	66	464	295,391	294,073	284,376
589	5	274	517	...	21	80,155	81,104	77,624
6,594	2,302	1,117	1,828	66	485	375,546	375,177	362,000
20	...	29	179	...	...	5,041	5,531	6,592
...	...	20	157	...	...	1,281	1,547	1,868
20	...	49	336	...	...	6,322	7,078	8,460
6,614	2,302	1,166	2,164	66	485	381,868	382,255	370,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	188,927	186,904	183,186
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,986	52,977	51,226
...	...	...	...	...	...	240,913	239,881	234,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,820	4,261	4,873
...	...	...	...	...	...	776	980	1,272
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,596	5,241	6,145
...	...	...	...	...	...	245,509	245,122	240,557
122	...	843	1,311	...	...	24,684	25,293	23,151
3	...	274	517	...	...	21,160	21,186	20,271
125	...	1,117	1,828	...	...	45,844	46,479	43,422
...	...	29	179	...	...	413	628	597
...	...	20	157	...	...	278	350	368
...	...	49	336	...	...	691	978	965
125	...	1,166	2,164	...	...	46,535	47,457	44,387

STATEMENT

Intervals, Holidays

District	Number of								
	Total	In which intervals are			In which holidays are		In which		
		Granted under			Granted on		For men		
		Section 21 (1) (a) (i)	Section 21 (1) (a) (ii)	Proviso to Section 21 (1) (a)	Sundays only	Weekly days and Sunday	Not above 43	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay ...	356	307	7	...	104	243	86	73	196
Ahmedabad ...	156	143	...	...	8	145	3	2	150
Broach ...	54	54	...		5	49	1	...	53
Kaira ...	19	17	...	...	1	17	1	...	17
Panch Mahâls ...	11	9	...	...	...	11	1	...	10
Surat ...	52	49	...	...	6	45	3	3	45
Thana ...	11	11	...	...	3	8	3	...	8
Bombay Suburban .	28	24	...	...	6	21	3	5	20
East Khandesh ...	166	161	...	...	32	131	4	7	153
West Khandesh ...	77	68	..	...	...	75	1	2	72
Nasik ...	25	23	1	...	7	17	3	5	17
Poona ...	31	27	1	...	15	13	17	4	9
Sholapur ...	40	38	...	...	5	34	1	...	39
Ahmednagar ...	46	28	...	...	13	32	6	4	36
Satara ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Belgaum ...	35	33	...	...	15	19	2	2	31
Bijapur ...	33	32	...	...	15	18	3	2	28
Dharwar ...	109	99	...	...	17	83	9	9	90
Kolaba ...	8	5	...	...	1	4	1	1	6
Kanara ...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Ratnagiri ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hyderabad ...	18	17	...		6	11	1	1	16
Karachi ...	51	36	2	...	12	34	7	15	29
Sukkur ...	14	13	...	...	3	11	4	1	9
Thar and Parkar ...	12	12	...	...	1	11	...	...	12
Nawabshah ...	18	18	...	...	9	9	2	...	16
Upper Sind Frontier.	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
Larkana	44	40	...	...	7	33	23	...	17
Total ...	1,426	1,276	11	...	295	1,082	185	136	1,085
Total for the year 1926.	1,398	1,232	19	...	236	1,019	175	110	1,045
Total for the year 1925.	1,358	1,217	20	...	244	1,054	174	112	1,035

No. V

and Hours

Factories

normal weekly hours are					Exempted from	In which majority of operatives are exempted from	
For women			For children				
Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Not above 30	Above 30	Section 24 (*a*)	Section 21	Section 22
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
38	75	81	8	24	...	41	8
4	3	123	55	13	...	12	2
1	...	48	9	3	...	...	...
1	1	14	3	1	...	1	...
...	...	9	...	2	...	2	...
3	7	39	3	3		2	...
1	...	7	...	4	...	...	...
3	5	14	4	10	...	4	1
4	35	118	4	1	...	3	1
1	4	69	...	...	...	7	...
1	6	15	...	...	...	1	1
3	1	4	...	7	...	3	3
1	...	36	8	1	...	2	1
12	8	20	2	1	...	18	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	28	...	3	...	2	1
3	2	26	...	...	...	1	...
6	2	88	2	...	...	3	2
...	1	1	...	2	...	3	3
...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
6	1	5	1	10	...	1	1
4	8	9	...	4	...	13	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	11	...	3	...	...	...
8	...	9	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
107	167	777	99	102	...	120	30
102	148	747	106	116	...	80	26
91	146	750	133	106	...	85	24

STATEMENT No. V—*continued*

District	Number of Factories—*contd.*				Remarks
	In which majority of operatives are exempted from—*contd.*				
	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Sec. tion 35	
1	19	20	21	22	23
Bombay ...	...	...	3	101	One factory did not furnish information.
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	2	79	One factory did not furnish information.
Broach ...	...	...	...	6	
Kaira ...	...	...	...	1	One factory did not furnish information.
Panch Mahals ...	...	..	...	...	
Surat ...	...	...	...	8	One factory did not furnish information.
Thana ...	...	...	...	1	
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	1	6	
East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	8	Two factories did not furnish information.
West Khandesh ...	...	...	...	1	Two factories did not furnish information.
Nasik ...	...	...	1	6	
Poona ...	...	..	2	8	
Sholapur ...	...	...	1	12	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	1	...	
Satara ...	...	...		1	
Belgaum ...	...	...	1	4	
Bijapur ..	...	...	...	...	
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	7	Seven factories did not furnish information.
Kolaba ...	...	...	3	...	
Kanara ...	...	...	...	3	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	...	1	...	
Karachi ...	...	...	3	6	
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	3	
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	Four factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	...	...	19	261	Nineteen factories did not furnish information.
Total for the year 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the year 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT No. VI

Accidents

(Persons injured)

District	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Remarks
Bombay	25	654	2,926	3,605	
Ahmedabad	10	243	170	423	
Broach	13	11	5	29	
Kaira	...	3	...	3	
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	
Surat	...	2	1	3	
Thána	...	6	34	40	
Bombay Suburban	2	69	51	122	
East Khándesh	3	30	49	82	
West Khándesh	1	2	3	6	
Násik	...	2	18	20	
Poona	...	7	25	32	
Sholápur	...	48	70	118	
Ahmednagar	...	1	1	2	
Sátára	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum	...	1	2	3	
Bijápur	1	...	2	3	
Dhárwár	...	29	155	184	
Kolába	...	...	...	...	
Kanara	...	1	...	1	
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad	...	2	...	2	
Karáchi	...	16	33	49	
Sukkur	1	40	25	66	
Thar and Párkar	2	2	1	5	
Nawábsháh	...	...	1	1	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	
Larkana	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	59	1,169	3,572	4,800	
Total for the year 1926 ...	49	875	3,060	3,984	
Total for the year 1925 ...	50	599	2,466	3,115	

STATEMENT

Convic

Districts	Number of convictions						
	Section 41 (*a*)	Section 41 (*b*)	Section 41 (*c*)	Section 41 (*d*)	Section 41 (*e*)	Section 41 (*f*)	Section 41 (*g*)
Bombay ...	(*a*) 29	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ahmedabad ...	5	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 8	...
Broach ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ...	80	...	...	...	...	2	...
West Khándesh ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	10	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 1	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	204	...	1	...	...	14	...

No. VII

tions

obtained during the year

Section 41 (*h*)	Section 41 (*i*)	Section 41 (*j*)	Section 45 (*a*)	Section 43 (*b*)	Section 43 (*c*)	Section 44 (*a*)	Total	Remarks
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	36[12]	The persons other than occupiers and managers convicted, were as follows:— (*a*) A contractor was convicted. (*b*) One carding master and three spinning masters were convicted. (*c*) A jobber was convicted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13[9]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14[1]	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15[4]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12[3]	
4	...	...	...	...	1	...	87[6]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12[2]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4[2]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22[4]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	2	2	...	...	1	...	234[47]	

STATEMENT

Districts	Number of convictions						
	Section 41 (a)	Section 41 (b)	Section 41 (c)	Section 41 (d)	Section 41 (e)	Section 41 (f)	Section 41 (g)
Brought forward ...	204	...	1	...	...	14	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lárkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	204	...	1	...	...	14	...
Total for the year 1926.	555	...	...	...	...	8	1
Total for the year 1925.	303	...	...	...	...	8	...

NOTE.—Figures in square brackets show

No. VII—*continued*

obtained during the year

Section 41 (*h*)	Section 41 (*i*)	Section 41 (*j*)	Section 43 (*a*)	Section 43 (*b*)	Section 43 (*c*)	Section 44 (*a*)	Total	Remarks
10	2	2	...	...	1	...	234[47]	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	3	2	...	...	1	...	236[48]	
14	2	4	...	1	1	11	597[92] (*d*)	(*d*) Sixty pending cases of last year against one factory have since been decided successfully and two persons were convicted.
5	...	2	...	...	2	...	320[57]	

the number of persons convicted.

STATEMENT No. VIII

Inspections

(Whole time and ex-officio staff)

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year					Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Total			
Bombay ...	26	95	96	137	354	2	356	
Ahmedabad ...	36	28	4	86	154	2	156	
Broach ...	9	23	18	4	54	...	54	
Kaira ...	8	10	1	...	19	...	19	
Panch Mahals ...	1	6	4	...	11	...	11	
Surat ...	25	22	4	1	52	...	52	
Thána ...	...	7	2	2	11	...	11	
Bombay Suburban ...	5	6	8	8	27	1	28	
East Khándesh ...	37	99	26	4	166	...	166	
West Khándesh ..	16	36	17	4	73	4	77	
Násik ...	3	5	7	10	25	...	25	
Poona ...	3	16	8	4	31	...	31	
Sholápur ...	5	12	15	8	40	...	40	
Ahmednagar ...	36	8	1	...	45	1	46	
Sátára ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	
Belgaum ...	13	13	6	3	35	...	35	
Bijápur ...	5	12	11	5	33	...	33	
Dhárwár ...	56	33	19	...	108	1	109	
Kolába ...	3	3	1	1	8	...	8	
Kanara ...	...	2	...	1	3	...	3	
Ratnagiri ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Hyderabad ...	11	4	2	1	18	...	18	
Karáchi ...	8	27	14	2	51	...	51	
Sukkur ..	12	1	1	...	14	...	14	
Thar and Párkar ...	8	4	...	...	12	...	12	
Carried over ...	328	472	266	282	1,348	11	1,359	

STATEMENT No. VIII—*continued*

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year					Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Total			
Brought forward ...	328	472	266	282	1,348	11	1,359	
Nawábshah ...	4	9	5	...	18	...	18	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	2	...	...	5	...	5	
Larkana ...	31	9	3	...	43	1	44	
Total ...	366	492	274	282	1,414	12	1,426	
Total for the year 1926.	411	446	239	276	1,372	26	1,398	
Total for the year 1925.	711	445	100	75	1,331	27	1,358	

Factory Inspection Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 13th June 1928.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

B 10—11

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